

## CRANE'S POSITION

Quite Likely That He Will Never  
Represent the United States  
As Minister at Berlin

SOME ONE HAS BLUNDERED

May Result in Failure of American  
Diplomacy Regarding the Open  
Door Policy in Manchuria

Washington, Oct. 11.—Whether or not Charles R. Crane shall proceed to Peking in the capacity of American minister to China seems now to depend on the outcome of conferences between Mr. Crane and Secy. of State Knox, who unexpectedly and rather mysteriously summoned Mr. Crane from San Francisco to Washington on the eve of his sailing.

Many indications early today supported the belief that the situation in which Mr. Crane stands is serious, and

in quarters presumably well informed the belief was strengthened that Mr. Crane's connection with the diplomatic service was in a precarious condition.

It was thought this morning that the matter would not be closed up today but might in fact require several days for adjustment. From the air of intense expectancy which prevailed at the state department, however, it was

Mr. Crane arrived from San Francisco late yesterday afternoon and was closeted until far into the night with Secy. Knox and his special counsel, former Solicitor-General William M.

It is known now that the immediate occasion for the recall of Minister Crane was an article in the Washington

on special correspondence of The Chicago Record-Herald of Sept. 27, evidencing a somewhat minute acquaintance with confidential matters supposed to be known only by responsible officials in the state department, and presumably by Mr. Crane relative to the attitude of the United States government toward the two treaties recently concluded between China and Japan.

That publication was highly objectionable to the state department, in that it closed the possibility of

test on the part of the United States against the consummation of these treaties and it is known that Secoy, Knox and his associates in the department have held Minister Cranford responsible for the disclosures.

These treaties, which would practically confer upon the Japanese a monopoly of mineral development,

Manchuria and would also make the Japanese the virtual dictators of the Chinese railway extension in Manchuria, are regarded by the state department, it is said, as destructive of the principle of the "open door" enunciated by the late Secy. Hay and subscribed to by Japan in a formal agreement with Mr. Root when the latter was secretary of state.

The Chicago publication was regarded as particularly unfortunate at this time because of the purpose of the

Such a course is essential in order to escape the humiliating consequences that might be expected to follow a protest directed by the state department to Japan which would not command the support of at least a majority of

The great powers other than America which had accepted Mr. Hay's "open door" policy as binding upon them.

The great success that has so far attended the efforts of America to keep Manchuria's trade within reach on even terms, of all of the powers is ascribed to the fact that at every stage in the negotiations since the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese war the American government has freely advised with the great European powers and indeed with Japan, insuring thereby a measure of support for its propositions.

The publication of the Chicago statement has deprived the American minister who is to represent this country at Peking of considerable advantage in the game of diplomacy, and it may now be possible for any power to set in motion machinery that may defeat the whole project.

## MERCHANTS' BANK MOVES.

The Merchants' bank removed Saturday evening from the quarters hitherto occupied by it in the Halloran Judge quarters in the Judge building to 277 Main street, within one store of Third South street, the premises formerly occupied by the Harding Shoe company. The new banking quarters

are hand-painted and commodiously fitted up in cherry and hardwoods, with handsomely papered walls and open work ceiling, and bronze fixtures. The bank continues in business there with every means available for prompt and satisfactory work.

—♦—

**MRS. YOUNG REFUSES.**

—♦—

Excitement in Farmington, N. M.  
Caused by the Affair.

(Special Correspondence.)  
Farmington, N. M., Oct. 11.—Some excitement has been caused here because Mrs. Abbie S. Young, wife of Brigham Young, who died a few years ago, has been sent to jail for refusing to give a peace bond of \$200. The trouble grew out of the elopement of her daughter with John Allen last July. Mrs. Young opposed the match because Allen was a gentile. Recently the daughter was induced to return to the parental home during the absence of Allen and when

He returned he was warned to keep away from the Young home. He then swore out a peace warrant. Mrs. Young refused to give the peace bond and was sent to jail.